gittingte fruits of ignorance; and that it is more economical to maintain schools as a preventive, than to support the pauperium and punish the crime that ignorance engenders. From the establishment of the national capital in the District of Columbia, the expenses incident to such support and punishment have been paid by the Government of the United States. It is worthy of serious consideration, therefore, whether a just proportion of the expense of the public schools in this District should not be provided for from the same source; and it is believed that Congress will thus be able to diminish the expenditures from the judiclary fund far more than they will be expected to anguent the educational fund of this District. The property of this provision is still further shown by the consideration of the fact that a large proportion of the people of this District are in the service of the United States, on small ealisties, and regard themselves as transient inhabitants. If possessed of property, it is generally located elsewhere, and the taxes levied upon it are applied to the support of the institutions of those localities, while their children live in this District, and, if educated at the public schools, swell the tax to be levied on the property of permanent citizens. The number of transient and non-tax-paying persons has been largely increased during the war by the ingress of

and, if educated at the public schools, swell the tax to be levied on the property of permanent citisens. The number of transient and non-tax-paying persons has been largely increased during the war by the ingress of multitudes of both white and colored people who have fled from its perils and desolations. Justice as well as economy demands that provision be made from the national treasury for the education of the children of these classes. The eansi leading from the Potomer river, through the heart of the capital, to the Eastern branch, has been made the receptacle of the fifth and offal from all the sewerage of the fifth and offal from all the sewerage of the fifth and offal from all the sewerage of the city. It has thus become a losathsome cespool, fruitful of disease, and inviting pestilence. The city authorities can exercise no legal control over it, as it is bordered almost exclusively by Government reservations. These are deteriorating in value on account of this constantly increasing and almost insufferable nuisance. It is nearly usseess for navigation, by reason of accumulations within it; and it should either be deeponed and improved for the passage of shipping, or at once abandoned as a canal. In the latter alternative, it should be diminished in width to suitable dimensions, arched over, and used exclusively as a main sewer. The proceeds of the land thus reclaimed, if brought into market, would defray a large proportion of the expense occasioned by the change. This nuisance lies almost at the threshold of the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and other coatty public edifices. If Congress should refuse to provide the requisite means for its improvement in the mode which I have suggested, exclusive authority over it should be conferred upon the city of Washington.

refuse to provide the requisite means for its improvement in the mode which I have suggested, exclusive authority over it should be conferred upon the city of Washington.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Baildings refers to the neglected condition of many of the triangular and circular public reservations. Instead of being abandoned to the public, they should be neatly and substantially enclosed, and planted with trees and shrubbery. The reservation on East Capitol street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets east, should be thus improved. By the act approved May 25, 1832, the Commissioner of Public Buildings was authorized to purchase a tract of land surrounding a large and never-failing spring of the purcest water, including the rights of individuals to its use, and to bring it in pipes, a distance of about two miles, to the Capitol, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. From that spring comes the flow of water which fill the fountains directly east and west of the hydrant in front of the arched entrance to the basement of the west front; and from it is supplied all the drinking water used in the Capitol. If the use of this water is to be continued, so much of the land on which the spring is situated as belongs to the United States should be properly secured by a substantial fence.

METHOPOLITAE POLICE.

the spring is situated as belongs to the United States should be properly secured by a substantial fence.

METHOPOLITAN POLICE.

The board of police for this District, constituted by an act approved August 6, 1861, employed during the last fiscal year, as permanent force, one superintendent, six detectives, ten sergeants, and one hundred and fifty patrolmen.

The detectives made seven hundred and seventeen arrests. Seven hundred and seventeen arrests. Seven hundred and seventeen arrests. Seven hundred and seven robberies were reported at the detective office. Property to the value of \$170,659.09 was reported as stolen, of which \$122,890.06 was recovered by the officers. Property valued at \$6,894.22 was turned over to the property clerk, while the value of that delivered to claimants was \$115,905.84, and takes from prisoners and returned to them \$4,942.15.

These results indicate but a portion of the These results indicate but a portion of the actual work performed. The services of de-tectives are often of great value in the pre-vention of crime by known offenders, who, on their arrival, are placed under a strict sur veillance, or are taken into custody before they have an opportunity to accomplish their

The members of the police constituting the capitary company have been efficiently em-ployed in the abatement of nuisances, and oyed in the abatement of nuisances, and the discharge of other duties specially ssigned to thom.

ported: One thousand three hundred and adventy-seven committed to jail; seven hundred and six discharged on ball; one thousand four hundred and fifty-two turned over to the millitary authorities; seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two cannot need to the workhouse, and eight hundred and thirty-two committed to the workhouse, and eight hundred and twenty-eight released on security to keep the peace. Fince were imposed in eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-seven classes, amounting to \$61,943.92, and in five hundred and thirty-one cases light punishments were inflicted. No report was received in one hundred and thirty-nine cases. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-one dastitute persons were furnished with lodging, one hundred and fourteen lost children restored to their parents, and one hundred and fifty-four sick or disabled persons as and of the six time since the last message to the last message is submitted to a country altogether harmonious to the last person to account the last message is submitted to a country altogether harmonious to the last message is submitted to a country altogether harmonious to the last message is submitted to a country altogether harmonious to the last message is submitted to a country at person were submitted to a country at person were in the last Democratic Chief Magistrate, this Although the her of Port Huddson. Although the last Democratic Chief Magistrate, this athemitted to a country at person were in the last Democratic Chief Magistrate, this Although the her of Port Huddson. Although the last message is submitt

three messages have been transmitted through the central office, and a large amount of correspondence conducted between the precinct stations. An appropriation suf-ficient to discharge the cost of its construc-

National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR I WISH ALL MEN TO BE PERS. -ABBANA

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MARING IT, IN THE PROPER AND FULLEST SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE.

ANDREW JOHNSON-Witchington, April 2005

"IT IS TIME THE AMNRICAN PROPER HOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT FREADON IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVENUE. NOT IN AROUN—BUT THAT THRASON IS A CRIME, AND SHOULD BE SETERMED AS AUCH AND PUNISHED AS SUCH "ADREW JORNSON, PESSIGNED OF DE TRIBLE STATE."

THEOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN 1 HESE CONSPIRACIES, WHO HAS PIRKI UPON OUR FLAO, WHO HAS GIVEN IN STRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR POSTS, AND CUSTOM HOUSES, AND ARSHMALS, AND DOCK VARDS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU ATTAINOR, WERE, I PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD DO AS THOMAS JEFFERSON DID IN 1805, WITH AARON BURE. I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND, II CONVICTED WITHIN ARRESTED, AND, II CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEASHING AND COPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE FIELD OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE STATES OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE STATES OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE CONSTITUTION,

ALL letters relating to the subscription of, o

ALL letters relating to the subscription of, or divertising in, the Experience should be ad-ressed to the publishers, as above. All letters or communications insteaded for pub-cation, or in any way relating to the editorial opartment of the paper, should be addressed to he editor, as above. Business and other correspondents will greatly

oblige the Publishers and the Editor by comply eral Government in all its constitutional vigor" may be maintained, "to our posperug with the above suggestion.

To Commercements. —No notice can be taken

the name and address of the writer-not necess rily for publication, but as a guaranty of its goo We cannot undertake to return rejected our



WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1866

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Senators and Representatives can have the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered regularly and promptly at their residences, in scroppers, by ordering it through the Scoretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or at the office of the Rz-PUBLICAN, No. 511 Ninth street, near Penn sylvania avenue.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MESSAGE. The audience listening this day to the great State paper yesterday submitted to Congress by the seventeenth President can

be estimated only by millions. The gen anxiety and almost breathless suspense with which it was awaited has no parallel in our day. No precedent presidential document ever came upon the conclusion of such notable events, or appeared on the threshold o such a pregnant future. The message will meet with the immediate ascent and endorsement of the vast majority of the American of the statesman and the glowing inspire tions of the patriot. Those few of either ex-treme who at first do not find in it all they might have desired or expected will in their second consideration see little in it to denounce or disapprove. As a matter of com-position it is a model of strength of statement, sweep of debate, united with purity of style and nicety of language. It brings to the discussion of those general questions, which compass the general good, and serve the general purposes of Government, that dispas assigned to them.

The whole number of arrests during the year was twenty-six thousand four hundred and asventy-eight. Of the parties arrested, eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven were charged with offences against the person, and the remainder with offences against property. The following disposition was made of them so far as the cases are reported: One thousand three hundred and seventy-seven committed to jail; seven hunselventy-seven co sionate calmness, and lofty patriotism which characterized Washington's address on leaving forever the responsibilities of public station, while in particular instances, and marked Jackson when he led the people up restored to their parents, and one hundred is placed by the close of the war, increasing and fifty-four sick or disabled persons as-

and fifty-four sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to the hospital.

The number of arrests during the year exceeds by three thousand those made during
any previous year; and the increase in the
amount of fines imposed is nearly one handred per ceatum. The actual expense to the
cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to
Washington county, of the present police system is about forty-five thousand dollars. For
further details I refer to report of the Board.
The utility of the police telegraph has
been fully demonstrated during the past
year. By its agency n large force can be
speedily concentrated at any given point
where an emergency requires its presence.
Seven thousand eight hundred and thirtythree messages have been transmitted ality and power. The President has not been substituted as far as practicable, at the maximum authorized by Congress, but it is believed to be unequal to the public necessities. Since its organization the public necessities. Since its organization the public necessities. Since its organization of the District has nearly doubled, and the increase of crime has been lessling greater proportion. The beard present facts and arguments which are, in my opinion, conclusive in favor of such an increase as will easile the police force to discharge with vigor and promptitude the duties required of them. It is hoped that Congress will adopt such measures in this regard as will issuer within the District the mainten of public order, the due execution of public order, the due execution of the rights of person and property.

In ality and power. The President has not be mainted his annual opportunity of address, practicable, at the maximum authorized by Congress, but it is believed to be unequal to the population of the bistrict has nearly doubled, and the increase of crime has been in still greater proportion. The beard present facts and arguments which are, in my opinion, conclusive in favor of such an increase as will easile the police force to discharge with vigor and promptitude the duties required of them. It is hoped that Congress to the sufficiency of them. It is hoped that Congress will adopt such measures in this regard as will insure within the District the mainten of public order, the due execution of police regulations, and the adequate protection of the policies of part and the protection of the policies of such as the protection of the policies of facts the ways and means by which our beginning the country by making a mere harangue or discuss the questions of the policies its discuss the questions of the p nality and power. The President has not the nation

kindly sets are regarded with approbation, we think the endeavor to extricate the South by the force of reason and sound advice is far better than to mislead them by indulging them with hopes impossible to realize, or discourage them by holding them up to the scorn and reprimand which they most cate tainly have merited. The sentences of the President ring with the pure metal of nationality and a nationality with the pure metal of nationality with the pure metal of nationality with the pure mental of the pur ality not a nationality with any mental ation, but as intense and indestructible It will be text for those who wish to illus trate or vindicate American nationality; and through all the lengthened review of the publie situation the democratic class from which he had his origin is not forgotten, and the democratic instincts he so early inherited burn with an unabated heat through every line, and is the radiant light of every precept. The crowning feature of the whole effort to us is the sublime justice he would mete to all_to the soldier first, who has " fought the good fight" and won the great victory, to those who invested their property in the hour of their country's peril, looking to the sole security of public faith, to the great in. dustrial classes who require a speedy relief from the immense pressure of an inflated currency, and last, though by no means least, the millions of unshackled freedmen, suddenly emerging from a state of debasin servitude to the uncertain or unsettled state of liberation; for these, the most unfortu nate of our countrymen, he entertains a soli itude which does honor to his heart, while he demands for them on the part of those who have heretofore controlled them, a rule of conduct which does equal credit to his head. To follow the President's clear and calm policy will be to realise his beneficent wish, that "the great inheritance of State governments in all their rights, of the Gen-

ity and to theirs through countless genera. AHEAD OF THE WORLD.

tions.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Estra, cor taining the President's Message, was the first journal in the United States to give that great State paper to the public yesterday af-ternoon. For the honor of this triumph we are under great obligation to the foreman. wistant foreman, and compositors in office.

Shortly after printing the message we is sued a second extro, with a column and a half editorial review of the message and reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster Gen-eral, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Com-missioner of Indian Affairs, the Fourth Aulitor of the Treasury, report of the proceedngs of Congress, the stock market reports of New York, telegraphic and miscellaneous news generally...making seventeen columns of close and important matter! This is glory enough for one day.

Serenade to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks THE MARINE BAND IN ATTENDANCE, Address of Ex-Gov. Hahn, of Louisians SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS

dent's Message.

Last evening, about half-past nine o'clock itizens of Louisians and other States, nov in Washington, headed by the celebrated ma-rine band, called upon Major Gen. Basks, at the Ebbitt House, to pay their respects Mr. C. C. Williams, the landlord of the hotel, learning the intention of the friends of the General, made a handsome display of Chinese lanterns over the entrance of the

speeches below were made. Gov. HAHN, in behalf of the Louisiana citizens present, after the band had played several fine airs, appeared upon the balcony with Gen. BANKS, CHARLES SMITH, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue of New Or. leans, Gen. WALKER, son of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Hon. ALEX H. RICE, M. C., of Massachusetts, Gen. CLARK, Executive Clerk

of the United States Senate, and others. Upon the appearance of Gen. BANKS be was greeted with "Three cheers for the hero of Port Hudson," given with a will by the large concourse of people present. then struck up "Hail to the Chief," after which Gov. Haunspoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. N. P. Banks, late commander of the Department of the South, and the hero of Port Hudson.

Amidst most enthusiastic cheers, General

BANKS began as follows: FELLOW-CITIERS: I thank you for the many thingspected and grateful compliment paid me by this assemblage. I recall my association with other officers of the Government in the pest or invite the conflict of elements for the sake of anusement or adventure.

We shall hereafter have occasion to touch upon the significant features of this paper, but prefer now to remark upon the spirit of charity, nationality, democracy, and justice breathing from every page of this profound document, distinguishing this message from its predecessors not only in the peculiarity of aubjects forced upon its deliberation, but the enlarged view and Christian tone which pervades it all, and which will yet cause it to be regarded as remarkable for its originality and power. The President has not the substantian of which we must look for future prosperity. But we will suppose the sale of any the substantian of the nation, and to the solution of which we must look for future prosperity. But we will suppose the sale of the substantian of the substant of which we must look for future prosperity. But we will

difficult and the dangers are great, but the capacity of our people has never yet been fully tested, and has never yet encountered

fully tested, and has never yet encountered failure.

We can see in the harmonious gathering of the members of Congress from every loyal State of the Union that perfect unity of sentiment and that determination of spirit upon which we can rely with confidence for the success of our cause. The admirable address of the President of the United States, communicated to-day to both Houses of Congress, assures us that there exists in the Executive Department of the Government and ardent desire to maintoin the great principles which underlie the Government and upon which depends the welfare of itapeople. All fear of dissension between the different transhes of Government representing the All fear of dissension between the different branches of Government representing the loyal-people is dispelled. There is nothing that will necessarily prevent the harmonious co-operation of the Legislative and Executive Departments in essenting the almost unanimous wishes of the people. The country will be relieved of its apprehensions, the friends of the Government encouraged, and its enemies depressed, when it receives the calm, temperate, wise and just counsels which are put forth in this clear, dispassionate, admirable and well-timed address. It cannot be too carefully considered, nor its advice too closely followed. If executed with an energy and vigor corresponding to its clearness of statement and the justice of it spirit, its will lift the clouds that now hang heavily over our country.

We are told that it is the intention of the We are told that it is the intention of the Government to make treason infamous and future rebellions impossible. [Applause.] Its intent is unmistakable. It is as plain as words can make it. The power of the Government in the insurgent States is to be given only to the loyal men. They are to be given only to the loyal men. They are to be surtained by the influence and patronage of the Federal Government. Whenever this shall be done, Louisiana, as well as every other insurgent State, and svery loyal man that exists in these States, will be supported in the privileges indispensable to a restored Union. Thus we see, fellow-citizens, from this and other indications that the people and their agents are determined that power shall not immediately be restored to these who have been conspirators in the councils and enemies in the bloody battle-fields of the nation.

The West, the Middle States, the New England States, are now united in the devel-opment of this purpose. We have received assurances this evening that even the Em-pire city of New York, which hast year gave pire city of New 10rs, which has year gave mearly 40,000 majority for our opponents, has been given in favor of the Union candi-date for the mayoralty in this day's election. [Applance.] It may possibly be that the first news received of this cheering character first news received of this cheering character may be changed by subsequent returns, but we now know enough of the spirit of our friends in the Empire city, and of the power displayed in this election, to satisfy us that although the vote may be against us, the powerful opposition has been broken, and that hereafter the Empire city, the metropolis of the Union, will be in harmony with New York, and with really every other loyal city and State.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your kindness manifested in this greeting and for your words of encouragement. And I will take my leare of you by saying that whatever position I occupy, public or private, I will vincite the honor of my country and it flag

my leave of you by saying that wantever po-sition I occupy, public or private, I will vin-dicate the honor of my country and its flag wherever and whenever assailed, and main-tain its great principles of equality, freedom, and justice to all and for all people of what-ever class, color, or condition. [Enthusiastic

I trust that the day is not far distant when we shall present to the eyes of the millions of other nations that are now turned upon us, the spectacle of a free nation; a people self-governed, which has been able to overthrow the grandest rebellion ever concocted by traiterous spirits; that has vindicated, without difficulty, all the liberties of the past, and has extended the same privileges that we enjoy to the humblest people of our country; and that at no distant day we shall present an example of the power and capacity of a people for self-government which will so enlighten the nations of the earth that in due time, in the fullness of the providence of God, we may impart to them the great privileges which we now enjoy. [Long applanse.]

Three cheers were given for Gen. Banks. I trust that the day is not far distant when

Three cheers were given for Gen. BANKS and three more for Louisiana, after which the band performed several national airs, and

NEWSPAPER TRIUMPH IN HULL. [Special to the National Republican.] Hell, December 3, 1865 Jones' Barnacle issued an Extra this afernoon containing the President's message tharty-five minutes ofter it was received ahead of all its competitors.
[Private and confidential.]
Print the above just as it is. "Thirty

five minutes after it was received " mean after it was received by the other papers. don't you see? Our postmaster, to whom copies were sent for distribution, owes his appointment to the Barnucle and he had no idea of allowing that paper to be beaten. You understand. Mum's the word. How are the members of the Cabinet? Give my love to Capt. Fox.

Second Auditor's Office. The following is a statement of the amount

of work performed in this office during the month of November: Number Settled Sescription of Accounts. Paymasters.
Indian Agents
Ordnance, Medical, and Miscellaneous...

be 209 Property—Ordnance and Quartermaster's 17,008 Departments 17,008 Property—Ordnance in charge 75 Calaims for refundument of money erronsousty taken from soldiers 60 Number of claims received, registered, and mailed, &c., 21,555; number of requisitions registered and posted. 161; number of certificates issued upon requests of Paymaster

General and Commissioner of Pensions,

5,340. SUPPRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA In the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, after we went to press, Mr. Kelber, of Pennsylvania, offered a bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, similar in its terms to that proposed in the Senate by Mr. SUMBER. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, ... The soirce of the Metropolitan Club, to be held this evening, mires to be a brilliant affair. The collection f pictures embraces some of the finest productions of our leading American artists and several gens of European art. A large num-

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THANKSCIVING.
To morrow we give thanks. Throughout the nation every loyal household will gather around the festive board with grateful hearts, and render up their acknowledge ments to the Author of all righteousness the Giver of all good, the Upholder of politi-cal justice for the mercles and benefits He has bestowed upon us as individuals and as

We have to give thanks for the cemation of fraternal strife; for the rivers of human blood dried up; for the restoration of the authority of the Government; the destruc-tion of that national sin which rankled like a poison in our political system, made us to be abhorred of all good men, and brought us to the brink of national ruin. Over the dead corpse of slavery, over our revivified nation, may indulge in thanksgiving with warmer carts than ever before.

Last year at this season our soldiers were still toiling and fighting. Hoon was in front of Nashville, and a few days later fought that sanguinary battle in which General THOMAS routed him on his right, left, and centre, and crushed and disorganized his army. A year ago at this time SHERMAN was ""marching down to the sea," and we were in painful suspense in regard to the possible results of his undertaking, unparalleled in the annals of war.

Last December General GRANT was holding Lan by the throat in the defences of Richmond. Blockade running was going o at Wilmington, under the guns of its de fonces deemed impregnable. The enemy were active and vigorous in all quarters a year ago, but the scene has changed most conderfully during the grand twelve-month that has intervened. During that time, and after the rebellion had reesived its death-blow, the country was plunged into mourning by the murder of our ood President Lincoln, but the good sense f the people had, under the Providence of God, provided a man to be his successor who has shown himself eminently worthy of his

The cup of our thanksgiving to-morros will be sweetened by a re-perusal of the mes-sage, whose noble words thrilled the nation last evening; and it will be a crowning joy f our festival that the nation has a Chief Magistrate whose firmness and intelligent statesmanship fit him to lead us along in the path of national prosperity and glory to the rfect freedom to which we aspire.

FALL IN GOLD AND ADVANCE IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

In New York to-day gold is weaker and wer, and Government stocks are stronger and higher, the whale list having advanced same yesterday. This is a glorious result from the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury announced yesterday.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR GRNERAL EDWARD HATCH has MY rived in Washington on a visit to his father and lamily, 514 Twalith street. His present head-quarters is Knoxville, Tenn. We understand unriers is Knoxville, Tenn. We understand lenerals Grant, Sherman, and Thomas have exressed the wish for his appointment in the reg-

CAPTAIN JAMES W. POWELL, 10th Veteran le-serve Corps, Judge Advocate of the Depart-ment Concrat Court-Martial in this city, has been revoted Major and Lientenant Colonel United tates volunteers for gallant and meritorion ervices during the war, and ordered to duty at

CAPTAIN E. E. CANT, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has been made brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the

Hos. Jons D. Svilks, of Pennsylvania, is t the Seaton Rouse. To Our Subscribers.

To-morrow being the National Thanks-

giving Day, no paper will be issued from

The New York Election.

The New York Election.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says:
The city election here to-day passed off quietly, and no rows or murders are as yet reported. The full vote for Mayor stands:
Hoffman, Tammany Democrat, 32,955;
Roberts, Republican, 31,421; Hecker, Citizen's Association and Mozart Democrat, 6,061,400; Gunther, McKeon Democrat, 6,661.
Hoffman is elected by a majority of 1,534.

New York Stock List. [By Telegraph to Lewis Johnson & Co.] New York, Dec. 6—12.25 p. 1

J. S. 1561 Coupen 6's.
Do. do 5-20's.
Do. 5 * 10-40's Coupens. Canton Company Cumberland Coal Co. Preferred. Illino's Central Railroad Cleveland & Pittsburgh Bailroad Chicago & N. Western Railroad Cleveland & Toledo Batiruad ..

Tun El Paso correspondent of the Herald, ender date of November 3, states that Pres ident Juares will leave for Chihuahua on the 12th, the French having left there on the 29th of October. The temporary Governor of Chihuahua has notified President Juarez that French deserters state many of their comrades would also desert if opportunity offered. Bartamente, Zulonga, other prominent Mexicans, have left Chihuaus with the French.

ANNIVERSARY To-morrow (Thursday) i the anniversary of the assassination of Cickno, the Roman orator; the beheading of Algenson Sinner, the Republican patriot, and the shooting of Marshal Nev, one o Napoleon's generals.

THE Virginia Legislature yesterday passed bill repealing the act allowing a transfer of the counties Berkley and Jefferson to West Virginia,

Meavage Ouv The 195th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers were this morning mustered out.

THE Kentucky Legislature was organized yesterday, with HARRISON TAYLOR as speaker of the House, and J. K. Thomas clerk

In North Carolina, John Poole, said to be Union man, has been elected United States

THIRTY - NINTH CONGRESS

First Session.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1865.
SENATE
President pre tem. Foster in the chair.
Mr. Dixon effered a series of resolutions
passed by the Connecticut Legislature on the
condition of public affairs, in favor of equality before the law, etc. Ordered to be
wrinted. rinted.

The committees for the session were an-

The committees for the sassion were annuunced. The chairmen are as follows:
Yore'gn Afix'rs, Mr. Sumner; Finance, Mr.
Fessenden; Commerce, Mr. Chandler; Manufactures, Mr. Spragne; Agrieulture, Mr. Sherman;
Milliary Affaire, Mr. Wilson; Naval Affaire, Mr.
Grimes; Fensions, Mr. Lane of Indians; Judiesiery, Mr. Tramboll; Post Offices, Mr. Dixon;
Claims, Mr. Cisrk; Revolutionary Chaims, Mr.
Ramsey; District of Columbia, Mr. Dixon; Private Liand Claims, Mr. Harris; Indian Affairs,
Mr. Doolittie; Public Building, Mr. Foot; Paries
Rallroad, Mr. Howard.
Mr. Sumner introduced a bill of last session, to regulate commerce between the several States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

eral States, which was referred to the Com-mittee on Commerce.

Mr. Summer introduced a resolution in-structing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Secretary of the Carsury to inform the Secretary of the Carsury to inform the Secretary of the Carsury Department who have not taken the eath required by law. Also, whether there are any persons employed there in offices not authorized by law.

law.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution,
and it went over under the rules.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to
confer with a committee from the House in
relation to appropriate action on the death
of the President.

of the President.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to incorporate an International Telegraph Company for a telegraph line from New York to the West Indies; which was referred to the Comnittee on Commerce.

The Senate adjourned at one o'clock to

eet on Monday next. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Stevens asked leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, by giving to her the \$25,000 salary which would have insired to her late husband, etc. Mr. Wentworth objected to the terms of the bill. He had had a conversation with

Mr. Veneworth objected to the terms of the bill. He had had a conversation with the escutor of the estate and the Illinois delegation, and had prepared a bill approprinting — dollars for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, paying the salary is full, considering the circumstances under which hes husband came to his death.

A single objection postponed the consideration of the question at the present time.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill permitting wounded soldiers accepting employment under the Government to receive pensions at the same time. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, a resolution was adopted, providing for a special committee of nine members, to which shall be referred that part of the Precident's message and all documents and papers relative to freedmen's affairs.

fairs.

Mr. Hooper offered a resolution providing for a committee of one from each State, to consider and report a bill to reimburse the loyal States for expenditures incurred in put-ting down the rebellion.

Objection being made, the resolution lies over.

over.

Mr. Bingham proposed amendments to the Constitution: first, to annul that part prohibiting export duties; second, to prohibit the payment of the rebel debt; and third, to

hibiting export duties; second, to prohibit the payment of the robel debt; and third, to secure all porsons to equal protection in the rights of liberty and life. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution which was agreed to—yeas 99, nays 58—granting the use of the hall, for a public meeting, to the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, for the 18th of January, 1866.

General Rosseau, of Kentucky, appeared and qualified.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution declaring, as the sense of the House, that good faith demands that the colored soldiers should be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, and that it would be incompatible with our system of government to deny such rights to a large portion of the inhabitants who have shared both in the defence and the pecuniary liabilities of the Government.

He moved the pravious question, but it was not seconded—ayes 45, noes 68.

Mr. Wentworth introduced the bill referred to above, for the relief of Mrs Mary Uncolo, and on his motion it was referred to

ferred to above, for the relief of Mrs Mary Lincoln, and on his motion it was referred to the select committee of one from each State, neretofore authorized to be appointed to take action concerning the death of President Lincoln.

The House adjourned.

THE proprietors of all the high-class gam bling houses in St. Louis, deeming it for their interest to make it safe for people to be out late o' nights, recently resolved that, in view of the prevalence of crime in the city, they would close their places for one week, and lend their service to the police in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the numer-ous bands of thieves, garroters, burglars, and out-throats that infest the city.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION LEAGUE A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League was held at Union League hail, on Ninth street, Monday evening.

The subject of presenting to Congress a memo-The subject of presenting to Congress a memostate of the set of listed in 1801 and 1802.

Some forty members were added to the roll. The following gentlemen were elected delegate to the National Convention to convene in the city on the fourth Monday of January next. Major J. E. Doughty, H. A. Hall. L. E. Dudley, and

> NOVEL THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT Novel. Thankshiving Announcement.
>
> It is spirit in our advortising columns that the spirits of flev. Theodore Parker and Prof. Daylon will deliver Thanksgiving addresses, through Cora L. V. Sect and Thee, Gates Porsier, Thursday evening in Seaton Hall. Whether these addresses come from spirits in the body, or out of the body, it must be conseded that they display a rare degree of relective ability, and are attracting considerable attention, judging from the short of the course of lectures which the last monitoned is now delivering on Sundays, in Seaton Hall, and the large audiences which attend them.

> Bound Over to Kerp the Prace.—This morning Mr. A. R. Cobb, the complainant against General Raker, was arrested by Officer Parker, of the Fifth precinet, on a charge of drawing a pistol on Mr. H. J. King, the proprietor of the Avanue House. It seems that some difficulty occurred between Mr. King and Mr. Cobb for regard to a hoard bill, during which Mr. Cobb forew the pistol, but Officer Parker, who was near, arrested Mr. Cobb and took him before Justice Bates, who bound him over to keep the peace. Mr. Cobb states that he was insulted by Mr. King.

Print.—This morning, about a quarter past to 'c'clock, a fire broke out in the livery stable of Mr. A. B. Keys, on B. street, between Thirteemad. a-half and Fourteenth. The alarm was connide from box 38, by Chief Engliner Sectors, and the fire department was seen out. The roof of the building was burned off before the dallers are could be extinguished. Damage, about six hundred dollars.

SANITARY REPORTS ... Twenty sic cases of nuisance were reported by the Sanitary officers ble morning to Sergoant C. F. Crump, Cuter of Sanitary force. Elevan warrants were issued resterday, and the fines imposed amounted to 14.

47.

STRALING A DRESS __Margaret Healy wa arrested this morning by officer France, of the sixth precing, for stealing a slik forces valued at \$45 from laabells O'Neal. Justice Thompson cent her to jail for further hearing. The dress was not recovered. BY TELEGRAPH

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Message of Governor Bramlette, of Kontucky.

Frankfork Kr., Dec. 6.—Gov. Bramlette, in his message to the Legislature, says Kentucky furnished to the Federal army, mostly three years' men. 68,975 white men. and 25, 588 colored soldiers, and remarks: 'Ours was not the loyalty which draws its subsistence from promised profit, and its courage from distant danger, but that unyielding devotion to principle which neither loss of property mor present danger could overcome.' He recommends each county to organize a company to support the civil authorities. The Governor says the result of the war has been such as to hands forever the hereay of secession; has determined the impracticability of it, and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that secession is treason, to have the subject finally and forever adjusted. This adjudication should properly be had in the case of the chief of the rebullion, to make it a precedent for all time to come.

The Governor argues that the adoption of the constitutional amendment would give perpetual indemnity against the attempt to control the question of suffrage through the Federal powers, and recommends its adoption because slavery has ceased to axist, and universal emancipation has made freedom thoroughly national.

The question what is to become of the negro the Governor leaves to time to solve, and recommends an invitation be extended to a superior class of laborers to develop the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and suggests modes whereby such laborers may be attracted hither.

Later from Europe.

Later from Europe.

Portland, Dec. 6.—The steamer Hibernian, from Kiverpool on the 28th and Londonderry on the 24th, has arrived.
Cotton sales of the week, 1,000 bales, market closing with a decline of id. on American. Sales on Friday, 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer and upward. Midding Orleans, 20d Breadstoffs dull and declining. Provisions unsettled.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Consols closed 89 ja. 80 j for money. Bullion in the Bank of England was increased \$708,000. U. S. five twenties, 64 j.

ESCAPE OF THE FENIAN CHEEP.

ESCAPE OF THE PENIAN CHIEF.
Centra Stophens, the Femian head, escaped
rom prison on the morning of the 24th.
The cattle disease is reported on the in-

The cattle disease is reported on the increase in Eogland.
REFORTED LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.
Arrived, from New Orleans, the ship Columbia, at Havre. Arrived, from Wilmington, the Persis, at Liverpool. The ship Prince of Wales, from Swanzes-for New Orleans, is sahore on Neatle bar. The loss of the ship William and Frederick, from Mobile for Cardiff, is reported by a person who gave his name as Antonio, and who said he was her master. The crew took to the boats, but all pershed excepting him. His reporter sespecting dates, latitude and longitude are very confused. The New York Election

The New York Election.

NEW York, Dec. 6...Full returns of the city election show that R. O. Gorman, Democras, is elected corporation counsel by 1,700 majority—being on all but the Republican ticket. Eight aidermen are elected—one Republican and seven Democrats; two of the latter being claimed as municipal reformers. Twenty-four members of the common council are elected, of whom thirteen are Republicans. From Portress Monroe

FORTRESS MONBOR, Dec. 6.—Arrived, brig Trowberry, from St. John for Rich-mond. Her captain was lost overboard

mond. Her captain was during the voyage.

The schooner Wu. P. Burrows, from New Orleans, with cotton for Liverpool, has arrived in distress. Her spars and salls are carried away. Cargo safe. Negro Testimony Bill Rejected in Tennessee.

Temessee.

New York Dec. 6.—The Nashville special dispatch to the Tribine says the bill allowing negroes to testify in the courts has been tabled by the Legislature. New York Markets. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton dull at 50c. Flour has declined from 3 to 10c. Wheat and corn dull. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

Fenian Senate. New York, Dec. 6.—The Fenian Senate mmenced an extra ression to-day.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 5th instact, at Warrenton, Virginia, by Rev. John W. Pugh, Mr. J. Thowas, Ferry, of Front Royal, Virginia, formerly of Washington, and Miss Marris A. Dushinlon, of Warrenton. No cards. SPECIAL NOTICES

National Thanksgiving.—Rev. C. B. Beynton, D. D., Chaplain of the Honse of Representatives, will, on to-morrow, Thanksgiving day, at 11 o'clock a. m., deliver in the Hall of the House a discourse appropriate to the day. Ar National Thanksetving!

TWO DISCOURSES, APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCASION, BY DISEMBODIED SPIRITS! THE SPIRITS OF REV. THAODORE PARKER

PROFESSOR EDOAR C. DAYTON
Will deliver Thanksgiving Addresses through
the organisms, respectively, of
COHA L. V. SCOTT. THOMAS GALES FORSTER,

In Seaton Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, on THANKSGIVING EVENING, Decamber 7, com-meaning at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. 1t* 85 Notice.—The Banking House of ay Cooke & Co. will be closed on THURSDAY. Jay Cooke & Co. will be closed off THURSDAY, the 7th instant. Notes maturing then are pay-able on Wednesday, the 6th instant, deed-2t #2" Attention.

5. B.

Co. 7. At Island Hall, December 6, 1865. Important business. F. A. BOSWELL, de5-2t* Capt. Co. 7, 1st Reg*t S. B. D. C.

57 Singing School. - H. E. Messer, formerly teacher of vocal music in the "Normal (formerly teacher of vocal music in the "Normal Institute") in Illinois), will commonce a course of instruction in Yocal Music, at the Calvary Bapitat Church, on Pitch street, between D and E, on Pitch AV evening, December 1. Cards of admission to the course of twelve lessons, to give on Yelday evening of each week, till completed. Torms for the course: Gentlemen 20012-2013.

Ag- United States Sanitary Commissios.—Chayraal Oppies, Washinoros, B. C., November 1, 1965.—All persons who may hold unsettled claims of any kind against the Sanitary
Commission are requested to present the same
for adjustment to the General Secretary, at the
Central Office of the Commission, without delay.

JOHN S. BLATCHFORD,
no3-mwf2m General Secretary.

43 Wonderfully Strange, Madame A3r Wonderfully Strange, Madamo M. PERINEGAULT, who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and Loudon, has now pormaneatly located hereoff at Albasy, N. T. Madame Perreguait, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, knawn as the Horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of claranter, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimunials can assort. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating say, height, complexion, suice of eyes and hair, and single, contest and stamped suvelope, addressed to yoursolf. You will receive the presure by resura mail. Advers America, Madames M. H. PERREGAULT, P. O. Drawer 206, Albany, N. T., ocie-lydaw